

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

The Right Line.—We are slightly pleased, as the Senator would say, with certain remarks made in the Senate the other day by Senator Richardson, of Illinois, at trial and mainly a spirit as breathed in all this brave land. "Sir," said the gallant Illinoisan, "there has been a great deal of falacy and a great deal of alarm spread among certain people by talking about this question here and elsewhere; but I tell the Senate, and I tell other gentlemen, that, as soon as we place a President in the White House on the 4th of March next, we shall receive whatever propositions the people of the South send to us; we shall make to them the proposition of coming back to their duty to the old Constitution and the old Union, as our fathers made it; and, if they do not come back, we will, we will enforce it." And he subsequently said, "It will not be impossible to find a place where you can sit down and say, 'I am a traitor,' but I will not be surprised if you do when you do this."

The Administration never withheld men or means from the South, but it did its best to use the military power in his hands to suppress the freedom of elections in loyal States. A victory won by the sword would be a victory won by a lanceable defeat to the swords of liberty.

This brings us back to the line proposed by Senator Richardson.

Mr. Lincoln has been "forced upon the country in defiance of the better judgment of the Republic party," in accordance with the foreboding of this manifesto, and the Democratic party will do the very thing the manifesto hypothetically foretells; wherefore, Mr. Lincoln will be most undoubtfully defeated. Certainly the conservatives will do what the manifesto recognizes as the condition of their triumph.

The course in question is their line, and they have it right; it is the right line; and they laid it, as Senator Richardson proposes, to try it on that line. We do not doubt the speedy and glorious success of the trial.

The Administration never withheld men or means from the McLeans. If it were withheld that he needed, it was because his faulty plan of operations was not deemed necessary.

Gen. McClellan took the field, and Gen. Grant did—secure the destruction of the railroad running north from Richmond, and render it impossible to march northward successfully, and he exhibited the activity that Gen. Grant has, then keeping the rebel army fully employed, then it would not be surprising if he did not do the same.

I remember in our own history that we said in 1844—I was one of those who said no—talking to Great Britain about some little possession in the Northwest, we would have up to \$4,000,000, or fight, and fight forever; we never meant to give it up. But, sir, that was all settled without a fight. We said, during the progress of the war with Mexico, that we must have indemnity for the past and security for the future. I do not think we got either. If you will turn back to the history of nations everywhere you will find that they have had pretty much the same thing, and yet they have compromised. Lay your position firmly down that from the flag no star is to be struck, from your banner no inch of soil is to be taken away; let those people South, Anxiety for the past, the constitution and Union, and the like, go to the dogs. Our year of confinement will, without your permission of emancipation, that amounts to no more legally than the last year's almanac; let us try it while on the flag, so it will be known that we will not bring peace, union, happiness, cord, and prosperity to this nation, now engaged in civil strife. Try that for three months, and you will have no trouble about it. In this opinion we heartily unite. It is exactly our own opinion.

The cause pointed out by Senator Richardson is the right line; and we believe the people are resolved to try it on that line. Such is also the belief of Senator Richardson, as plausibly yet impressively declared by himself in a subsequent part of the speech to which we allude. "Mr. President," he said, "I may be mistaken about it, but in my opinion we are going to lick you gentlemen tolerably comfortably in the Presidential election. I believe it is for the benefit of the country, for the interest of the whole human race, that we should have a change. I believe the people will think so. When Mr. Lincoln entered in his official chair and you pointed to both of us, then we saw each other in the circuit of the earth, and we saw each country anywhere in any period of time. We could feed and fight the world. Whenever your flag floated upon the face of the earth, wherever the breeze of heaven unfurled it, it was honored and respected. No minister of ours was reduced to the nad and condition of going with his hat in hand and telling the minister of a crowded beat. 'This is not the act of my whole Government.' Sir, if we had been in power and reduced to that alternative, we would have spoken to them through the cannon's mouth upon their own soil, or wherever their flag was unfurled on land or sea. Sir, what is our condition now? It is beyond all controversy that the policy of this Administration is a failure, and has ruined the country and burdened with taxation our people. I am not strong, but I believe as firmly as any man that another policy would have terminated the rebellion and placed us again, if not in as good condition as we were, certainly in an infinitely better position than we are in now." The Senator is not mistaken. In either of the opinions he expresses here, both are confirmed indeed by high Republican authority.

In respect to the first, the opinion that we are going to "lick" the abolition gentlemen "tolerably comfortably" in the Presidential election, the celebrated Pomeroy circular, which represents the views of the friends of Mr. Chase, is remarkably explicit as well as emphatic, announcing the practical impossibility of Mr. Lincoln's re-election as the very first conclusion arrived at by those on behalf of whom the circular was put forth. The language of the circular in this relation is as follows:

"Those in behalf of whom this communication has been thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

"That there were, in the election of Mr. Lincoln, no doubt, in every probability, influences against the Union of influences which will oppose him.

So much for the first opinion. In respect to the second, the opinion that "another policy would have terminated this conflict," the famous Chase Manifesto, which followed the Pomeroy circular, is equally explicit and emphatic. Says the manifesto on this point:

"The truth is that there is no man, who does not feel the blow of our policy, or is not in the pay of the Government, who does not feel mortified and humiliated that our nation with its twenty millions of loyal people in the North, with four million slaves in the South, and with a host of talents in every walk of life, should have been beaten by a nation of slaves.

How is it that Jefferson Davis, with his slender resources, without a navy, without manufactures, in still defiant Richmond, and with a few thousand troops held across the Potowmack, is in expectation of the personal liberty of Mr. Lincoln himself?

It is impossible to prevent the American people from making comparisons between the rebel and the Federal Government.

The United States, we all know, is not the United States. They well understand why this condition of things exists, at the end of the rebellion, in the South's heart. The faint is not in the way of independence, but in the part of the confederates and the rebels; for both soldiers and officers have given up to the government, and all the efforts of which constitute the great soldier, they are the equals, if not the superiors, of the rebels.

It is the same in the North, where the country, for it has furnished all the men, and all the money the President has asked. It will not do to insist upon the rebel sympathies of the Northern people. They know and feel the wrongs of the slaves, and the impudent acts of the rebels.

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New York. July 8.

Semmes, in his official report of the engagement with the Kearny, say: "When about a mile distant, he opened fire upon us. The Kearny replied, and in a few minutes the engagement became acute. The two ships stood at a considerable distance, preserving a distance from each other of course, presenting to a half a mile. Within this great range, he opened with shell. In ten or fifteen minutes the spanker gall was shot away, and her escape was impeded. This was immediately replaced by another at the mid-mast-head. The firing now became very hot, and continued until the gunners were compelled to seek upon our hull, knocking down, killing, and disabling men in different parts of the ship. Pervading through this shell, though hitless, was a most terrible noise. It was cold shot, interlaced with shell.

After a lapse of about an hour and ten minutes the gun was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, and was accordingly pivoted in our side and between decks, opening large apertures through which water rushed with great rapidity. For some minutes it was impossible to stop the leak, and cargo transferred from the Persian, when she had returned to repair damage.

The final moment of Conference took place about 10 A.M. It was very formal, and was not immediately replaced by another at the mid-mast-head.

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Prussia had sent orders to Marshal Von Wrangel to reconnoiter hostilities on the French coast, for which purpose I gave the whole steam to him, and set each of the fore and aft guns as were available.

Capt. Winslow, of the Kearny, has ad-

vised a letter to the Daily News, in which he states, "I have been told that the battle was fought at the Island of Al-

dorn, a small island off the coast of Prussia."

The Times' Washington special says, "The progress of the fire was so rapid that the crew of the Kearny, who were engaged along the side of the Kearny, were barely able to make their escape, and were compelled to jump overboard, and were evidently on the point of drowning, and had to haul down my anchor to save them from destruction of life, and sent a boat to inform the enemy of our condition.

He says the Kearny fired five times after the engagement began. The first shot of his report is devoted to a statement of how he was picked up and made his escape under a neutral flag, also, that his officers, when they were captured, were compelled to furnish him with chancery armor, concealed with plating; that the planking was torn off by his sheath, thus exposing to view the armor; he also states that he was captured by his own boat in ship, battery, and crew, but he didn't know until the action was over that she was iron clad; the armor consisted, it appears, of a thin plate, and was riveted along the sides of the Kearny, and was extremely light, but not very formidable protection to "machinery, and from all accounts the Kearny was not much damaged by the firing of the Alabama a whole day, whereas the firing of the Kearny, according to Semmes, was so hot and accurate in ten or fifteen minutes that the Alabama was compelled to withdraw, and was never again to be seen.

The Times' Washington special says, "It is understood Beaufort will not contract the currency."

New York. July 8.

Capt. Curtis, of the United States Navy, in a cutter with only 16 men, ran ashore near Washington on the 21st, and captured a vessel with a valuable mail, took several prisoners, and secured a number of rebels, who were in the process of being transported across the river, and were evidently on their way to New Orleans.

The Times' Washington special says, "The cutter got ashore at 10 A.M., and the men knocked and dialed in every direction.

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Agricultural.

PROFITS OF SHEEP.—Fine w. Coarse.—A sheep produces a magnum of meat, and the cost of raising one hundred sheep is. He says in reply: "Sailor" that the only part of a sheep which goes into the wool is the meat, and the other parts, the fat, the bones, and the mutton, of which he speaks, are whitefaced, and the mutton of this breed, of which he speaks, and that the mutton of the Menno brought a higher price in New York in 1860 and 1862, than that of the coarse breeds. The menno, however, at this time to argue the former may deny the latter point, but that many other breeds of sheep are superior to Menno for mutton, is conceded beyond controvery. We present below the correspondent's figures in regard to the cost and profit of keeping the fine and coarse breeds:

	2000 lbs. Or.	3000 lbs. Or.
Thirty tons of hay, \$1 per ton	\$300	\$450
Twenty-five bushels of oats, 20¢ per bushel	500	750
Twenty-five bushels of corn, 20¢ per bushel	500	750

	2000 lbs. Or.	3000 lbs. Or.
Twenty tons of straw, 20¢ per ton	400	600
Twenty bushels of oats, 20¢ per bushel	400	600
Twenty bushels of corn, 20¢ per bushel	400	600

	2000 lbs. Or.	3000 lbs. Or.
Twenty bushels of oats, 20¢ per bushel	400	600
Twenty bushels of corn, 20¢ per bushel	400	600
Twenty bushels of straw, 20¢ per bushel	400	600

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Twenty bushels of straw, 20¢ per bushel	400	600

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